

JEFFORDS (AND BINGAMAN)
AMENDMENT NO. 58

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. JEFFORDS for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 56 proposed by Mrs. MURRAY to the bill, S. 280, *supra*; as follows:

In lieu of the instructions, insert the following:

Report back forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. ____ IDEAS.

Section 307 of the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 1999, is amended by adding after subsection (g) the following: "(h) Notwithstanding subsections (b)(2), and (c) through (g), a local educational agency may use funds received under this section to carry out activities under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) in accordance with the requirements of such part."

JEFFORDS AMENDMENT NO. 59

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. JEFFORDS) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 58 proposed by Mr. JEFFORDS to the bill, S. 280, *supra*; as follows:

In the pending amendment, strike all after the word "IDEA" and insert the following:

Section 307 of the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 1999, is amended by adding after subsection (g) the following: "(h) Notwithstanding subsections (b)(2), and (c) through (g), a local educational agency may use funds received under this section to carry out activities under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) in accordance with the requirements of such part."

(i) This section shall become effective 1 day after enactment of this Act.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR,
AND PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will be held on Wednesday, March 10, 1999, 9:30 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is "What Works: Education Research." For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR AND
PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will be held on Thursday, March 11, 1999, 10 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is "Key Patients' Protections: Lessons From the Field." For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO
MEET

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Monday, March 8, 1999, at 9:30 a.m. for a hearing on the topic of "Deceptive Mailings and Sweepstakes Promotions."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

MAINTAINING THE FIGHT AGAINST
"LOOSE NUKES"

• Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, with the end of the Cold War, the threat of a nuclear holocaust between the United States and Russia has largely receded. There remains a real risk, however, that former Soviet weapons of mass destruction or the technology needed to build them will find their way to rogue states, terrorist groups, or even criminal organizations. If such weapons should ever be used, their impact will be catastrophic. It will hardly matter that "only" one or two cities have been so hideously slaughtered.

The war against these so-called "loose nukes" is as important as any war we have fought. It is a war fought with assistance to states of the former Soviet Union, rather than with armed force. Its battles are the battles against unemployment and lax security. Its fronts are an array of firms and institutes and so-called "nuclear cities," as well as the international frontiers where smugglers try to move sensitive materials to states like Iran, Iraq or Libya.

This is a war that we dare not lose. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace reports that in December, the chief of Russia's Federal Security Service in the Chelyabinsk region said that employees at one sensitive plant had tried to steal 40 pounds of weapons-usable nuclear material. A month earlier, 3,000 workers at Chelyabinsk-70, a "nuclear city" similar to our nuclear weapons design laboratories, had held a protest over unpaid wages. In 1996, the head of that city committed suicide in despair over his inability to pay his personnel.

THE EXPANDED THREAT REDUCTION INITIATIVE

The Clinton Administration recently announced an Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative that will enlarge existing Nunn-Lugar programs by 60 percent for the next five years. The Carnegie Endowment notes correctly that "this new funding commitment still does not match the threat." But the Administration's request for extra funding in the Fiscal Year 2000 budget is desperately needed and merits wholehearted support.

One especially important aspect of the President's package is a major effort to find alternative employment for Russia's biological weapons experts. The microbiologists and other scientists who built the Soviet Union's massive biological warfare establishment are highly expert. They are quite

capable of doing research and development that would improve public health in Russia and around the world. But they would be equally capable of assisting rogue states to wreak massive destruction, if we and other countries did not enable them to survive in non-military pursuits.

The United States is taking steps, in other programs, to better prepare for the awful possibility of a terrorist attack with chemical or biological weapons. The Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative will help give us the time we so desperately need, in which to improve our capability to combat those threats.

THE INITIATIVES FOR PROLIFERATION
PREVENTION PROGRAM

Two weeks ago, the General Accounting Office issued a report on another of our non-proliferation assistance efforts, the Energy Department's Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention—or IPP—program, that was critical of program management. Newspapers quoted a statement by my friend from North Carolina, Senator HELMS, who chairs the Foreign Relations Committee and commissioned the GAO study. He said that Energy Department failure to implement reforms recommended by the GAO would "jeopardize continued support" for the program and also "cast doubt" on the wisdom of the Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative.

Those stories made it sound as though threat reduction efforts were in danger. In my view, however, what we are actually witnessing are the normal growing pains of a basically successful program. I believe that the IPP program and other Nunn-Lugar efforts both deserve and will obtain the Senate's continued support.

The IPP program is only five years old. Its objective is to foster non-military employment for weapons scientists in the former Soviet Union by assisting them to develop marketable ideas that can then be produced in joint commercial ventures with Western companies. The GAO report notes that over 400 projects have been funded by IPP—over 200 projects in its first year alone—at about 170 institutes and organizations.

Thousands of Russian scientists have found at least part-time employment through IPP projects, and the result has been to lessen the temptation to sell their goods and expertise to rogue states. The GAO report discusses those results as follows:

Officials from three institutes told us that the IPP program had prevented their laboratory or institute from shutting down and reduced the likelihood that scientists would be forced to seek other employment. A representative from Sarov [the new name for Arzamas-16, Russia's equivalent of Los Alamos] told us that without the IPP program, the situation at the institute would be a disaster.

Some institute officials told us that the benefits of the IPP program went beyond financial support. . . [and included] how to do business with the United States.

The GAO noted that the Energy Department's National Laboratories